IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 62, line 9, as follows:

--The MoMLV proviral LTR sequences consist of 3 distinct regions, designated U3, R, and [[U4]] U5, which are repeated at each end of the genome. The promoter elements that control transcription of the RNA genome and therefore replication of the virus, reside in the U3 region. The R region contains the start site of transcription, and therefore the upstream U3 region is not included in the genomic RNA transcript. However, the transcript reads through to the U3 sequence into the 3' LTR, which also contains polyadenylation signals, and the 3' LTR U3 region is re-duplicated at the 5' end during the process of reverse transcription. Thus, for alterations in the LTR promoter to be permanent over serial cycles of replication, the alterations is incorporated into the U3 region of the 3' LTR.--

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 68, line 1, as follows:

--A fragment of the rat probasin androgen-sensitive promoter was constructed by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification from genomic DNA using primers ATCCACAGTTCAGGTTCAATGGCG (SEQ ID NO:1) and CTGCTACCTTCTTTTTGA (SEQ ID NO:2) GATTCTTGTCTGTCATCATACTGG (SEQ ID NO:3). As discussed above, this is the same promoter fragment (from -426 to +28) that specifies prostate-specific oncogene expression in the probasin-SV40 T antigen transgenic mouse. A NheI-SfiI linker sequence was added to the 5' primer while an AflII site was added to the 3' end of the 3' primer. This PCR product was inserted into the pcDNA3.+expression plasmid (Invitrogen) following a NheI-AflII digestion. The presence of the probasin insert was confirmed by restriction digest with NheI-AflII to isolated the 550 bp fragment.--